



THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF EDINBURGH have now AN OPPORTUNITY

Which they never yet had, nor ever can have again
Of obtaining the most
ELEGANT AND STRIKING LIKENESSES,
of themselves, their Families, or their Friends, in Italian Aquatint
colours, which never fade, and the Semblance so conspicuous to every
eye, as to be challenged at first sight. The Price of the Picture,
highly finished, with a richly burnished gilt frame, ONLY THREE
CROWNS, and taken at one short sitting.

BY MRS COLLINS,

From Bond Street, LONDON.

Who has the honour of his Majesty's Patent for this curious and elegant
invention, and who resides, during her short stay in Edinburgh, at
Mr Mackillop's, No. 10. St Andrew's Street, New Town. Where
Specimens may be seen from eleven till three every day.

LES OMBRES ITALIENNES.

Exhibiting the contour of the Human Figure, at FULL LENGTH, in
single Places, Three-shilling, and in Five Shillings each.
at the time the most fashionable Decoration for the a-
partments of the first Nobility and Gentry in Great Britain.
N. B. No Person while sitting, will be seen by other visitors.

SCOTT'S BALL ROOM.

WILLIAM SCOTT, vintner, Advocate's Close, Luckenbooths,
most respectfully offers the thanks of a grateful heart to his
friends and the Public, for the past favours they have been pleased to
confer upon him. Encouraged by their goodness, he again solicits their
attention, by informing them, that he has now opened his elegant Ball-
room for the winter season, fit for the accommodation of a large and
gentle company.

Determined to exert himself to the utmost to deserve the public
favour, **WILLIAM SCOTT** will neither spare pains nor expense to make
the amusement of those who honour him with their presence equal to
any in town.

N. B. Brown Soups from nine till three.

On Monday was published,

LARGE AND SMALL COPIES OF THE TOWN AND COUNTRY ALMANACK, FOR THE YEAR 1784.

With New Lists and an improved Calendar.
Calculations by Mr JAMES DINWIDDIE, Professor of Natural
Philosophy and Mathematics in the Academy of Manchester.
Printed by and for T. RUDDIMAN and Co. and sold at their Printing-
office, Forester's Wynd, Edinburgh; and by all the Bookellers in
town and country.

The reputation which this Almanack has hitherto obtained for its ac-
curacy and correctness in every part, the present Publishers have exerted
themselves to support. The Calendar and Astronomical department
particular, will be found (as formerly) strictly just. The Publishers
have been at great pains and expense to procure correct Lists of the
Army and Navy: The alterations in the former are brought down to
day of publication; and the latter is newly and completely arranged,
the Ships presently in and out of commission, and those building,
very distinguished.

As it may have been formerly, the Publishers have this year
added to the public Lists for that City, among which is contained a full
list of the Arrivals and Departures of the Posts, as lately established
in the General Post-Office. An Abstract of the Acts of Parliament im-
posed on the late Taxes, is also given.

By his Majesty's Sheriff-depute of the County of Ayr,
compliance with a letter from the Chairman or the General Meet-
ing of Land and Coal Owners, the Heritors and Proprietors of Coal
County are requested to meet at Ayr, on Wednesday the 31st
inst, to take said Letter under consideration.
There will also be submitted to the consideration of the Meeting, the
said Heads of a Plan for erecting a New Prison and Bridewell in the
County of Edinburgh, and how far it may be proper for this County to give
concurrence to this measure.

By order of the Sheriff of the County of Fife,
to be SOLD by public roup at St Andrews, on Friday the 2d of
January next, for payment of a debt due to the Crown,
Articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, several ar-
ticles of Silver Plate, a considerable number of Books, and a curious
collection of Shells, &c.—A list of the particulars may be seen, by ap-
plying to the Sheriff-clerk's office, Cupar.—The sale to begin at ten
in forenoon.

PERTHSHIRE ROAD BILL.

Meeting of the Perthshire Gentlemen, at present in Edinburgh, is
requested at the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, upon Friday next,
at eleven o'clock forenoon, to consider the Heads of
a Bill proposed to be brought into Parliament this session, relative to
Highways, Bridges, and Ferries of the County of Perth, previous to
their being presented to the General Meeting to be held at Perth the 6th of next month.

A Neat Two-wheeled CHAISE,

To be SOLD by auction, on Wednesday the 24th current,
at Mr Cameron's, Grass-market, between the hours of three and
four in the afternoon.
The Chaise to be seen any time before that period at Mr
Cameron's, coachmaker, Canongate; and for further particulars apply
to the Hay auctioneer, at the Edinburgh Vendue.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of PORTEOUS and DAVIDSON, Smiths
in Canal Street.
ON the 11th current, the whole estate, real and personal, be-
longing to the said Porteous and Davidson, was, upon their own
petition, with concurrence of Mess. Young and Trotter upholders
thereof, and others of their creditors, sequestrated, by the Lords
of Council and Session, in terms of the late statute for rendering the
creditors more equal and expeditious; and their creditors
were appointed to meet in the British Coffeehouse on Fri-
day the 10th current, for the purpose of naming an interim-factor.
In consequence of said appointment, and after due intimation, a
meeting was held accordingly, when John Patison writer in Edinburgh
was named interim-factor; and another Meeting was, in terms of said
statute, appointed to be held in the British Coffee-house, upon Monday
the 12th January next, at one o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of
appointing a trustee or trustees.
In pursuance of the said statute, application was made to the Sher-
iff of Edinburghshire, who was pleased to appoint the Saturdays
the 14th, 15th, and 17th days of January next, for the examination of
the bankrupts, their families, or others acquainted with their busi-
ness, before the Sheriff-clerk's office.
The said Porteous and Davidson are therefore re-
quested to attend the forenoon meeting appointed for choosing a trustee;
and are hereby invited, in terms of said statute, to be present at the
examination, that they may have an opportunity of putting
forth objections as shall be judged of importance, for rendering the dis-
tribution more complete.

Some Day in January next will be published,
BY SUBSCRIPTION.

In Quarto, Price Fifteen Shillings in boards, payable on delivery, a New
Edition revised, with a Glossary and Improvements, embellished with
twenty elegant Engravings, also an engraved Title-page.
**THE ARMY AND NAVY GENTLEMAN'S COMPANION; OR
A NEW TREATISE ON THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF
FENCING: Reducing the Art of Small-Sword Play to the most easy
and familiar Principles, by progressive Lessons. Illustrated by Math-
ematical Figures, and adorned with elegant Engravings.**
By JOHN MACARTHUR, of the Royal Navy.
For a general idea of the merit of this Work, see Critical Review
for December 1780, and the Monthly Review for February 1781.
Printed for, and subscribers names received by the Author; also by C.
Millar and J. Dickson, Edinburgh.

BROKE-BROOK.

WAS taken on Friday the ninth current, between three and
four o'clock in the morning, HUGH CHISHOLM, late Clerk
and Receiver of Inverness, and confined within the South prison,
receiving all officers of the law, and others, at the sea-port
Chisholm, who is about five feet ten inches high, straight made, of a
fair complexion, much marked with the small-pox, long brown hair,
was corporal of grenadiers in the 40th regiment; wants the top of the
thumb and first finger of his left hand, and speaks with the Irish accent.
The Magistrates of Inverness do hereby offer a reward of TWENTY
GUINEAS to any person who shall apprehend and secure the said Hugh
Chisholm within any of his Majesty's jails within the Kingdom of Great
Britain, to be paid at the Town Clerk's office at Inverness, upon proper
And, as from a pre-cognition taken by the Magistrates, it appears, that
numbers were aiding and assisting the said Hugh Chisholm in making
his escape, any person who shall discover these accomplices, will be pro-
perly rewarded, and may depend upon due secrecy.

The Sheriff Depute of the County of Inverness does also hereby
offer a like reward of TWENTY GUINEAS, to be paid upon Hugh
Chisholm's being apprehended and secured, as before mentioned.

JOHN STURROCK, Tea & Spirit dealer,

RETURNS most respectful acknowledgements to his Customers for
past favours, and informs them and the Public, that he has on hand
a large Stock of the following Goods, which he is selling Wholesale and
Retail at the under-mentioned reduced prices, viz.
Best Congo Tea at 6s. per lb.—Fine Souchong 7s.—Best Hyson 10s.—6d.
Best Well-ditto Rum at 10s. per gallon.—Good Proof ditto at 8s.—
Single ditto at 6s.—Best Cognac Brandy at 10s.—Good Proof
ditto at 8s.—Single ditto at 6s.—Best Proof Whisky at 4s.
Port, Sherry, and Lisbon Wines, in bottles, at 20s. per dozen.

AT ROTTERDAM—for LEITH,
Captain JAMES TURNBULL,
is now taking in Goods at Rotterdam for Leith and
all places adjacent.
Merchants and others who wish to send
Goods to Leith—for LONDON,
THE STAR,

JAMES THOMSON Master,
Now lying on the berth in Leith harbour taking
in goods, and will sail the 6th January 1784.
N. B. The ship has good accommodation for
passengers.
The Master to be spoke with at the Ex-
change Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at his house
in Leith.

TO be SOLD by public roup, on Tuesday the 6th of January next,
within the House of John McKechnie, vintner in Greenock, be-
tween the hours of twelve and two o'clock.

THAT elegant New CUTTER St JOHN'S, now ly-
ing in this Harbour, burthen 194 tons, (Carpenter's ton-
nage) pierced for 16 guns, sails remarkably fast, is cop-
ered to the wales, and bolted with mixed metal.
The hull is strong, and materials, which are of the best
kinds, in excellent order, being only in use on a passage
from Newfoundland, where she was built for Government.
For inventory, and conditions of sale, apply to Mess. Richard Marshall,
and Co. Glasgow, or Marshall, Hamilton, and Co. Greenock, to whom
any person inclining to purchase by private sale will also apply.
Greenock, Dec. 11. 1783.

FOR SALE at GRANGEMOUTH, THE BRIG GREENOCK,

Russian Built.
Burden about 120 tons, about twelve months
old, and well found.
Apply to Alexander Laird, Grangemouth,
or to John Laird and Co. Greenock.
N. B. Grangemouth is the town formerly
known by the name of Sealock.

FOR St. CHRISTOPHER'S AND NEVIS, The Ship FORTITUDE,

JOHN BARBOUR Master,
NOW lying at Greenock. She will be clear
to sail the 25th December next.
For freight or passage, apply to Alexander
Houston, Esq; and Company in Glasgow,
Mess. Malcom, Ritchie, and Leitch, Green-
ock, or David Paterson, insurance broker, Ed-
inburgh.
She will be well fitted up for passengers.

Glasgow, Nov. 19. 1783.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the British Coffee house, Bri-
sto Street, upon Wednesday the 21st January next, betwixt the
hours of one and two o'clock afternoon.

That LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE.

being the first storey of that tenement of land lying in the fourth-east
corner of Clifton Street, presently possessed by Mrs Macculloch of Bar-
corner of Clifton Street, conveniently situated, and consists
of four rooms and a kitchen, besides a large garret-room with a vent,
of four rooms and a kitchen, besides a large garret-room with a vent,
and two cellars in the back court, where there is a well. The yearly
rent 16 l. 10 s.
For further particulars, apply to William Riddell writer to the
signet.

LANDS IN AYR-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by Private Bargain, The Lands and Baronies of
HAININGROSS, and great part of the Lands and Baronies of
CESSNOCK and BARR, in whole or in lots, as formerly advertised.
or in single farms, as purchasers shall incline.
For further particulars, apply to John Riddell, inn clerk to the signet,
Edinburgh.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Lords of Council and Session, on advising a petition for
Charles Gascoigne for himself, and as manager for Mess. Fran-
cis Garbett and Company merchants at Carron Wharf, and Walter
Hogg accountant in Edinburgh, trustee for the said Company, and
Charles Gascoigne and their creditors, for renewing the sequestration
formerly awarded of the estates of the said Francis Garbett and Com-
pany, and Charles Gascoigne, in terms of the act of the last session of
Parliament for rendering the payment of creditors more equal and ex-
peditions, have, by an interlocutor signed the 20th current, renewed
the sequestration formerly awarded, with the addition of all lands and
other heritable subjects which belonged to the bankrupts and each of
them, and appointed the creditors to meet at Edinburgh, and within
the Exchange Coffeehouse there, on Monday the 29th January next, at
twelve o'clock noon, to continue the said Walter Hogg as trustee
for the said sequestrated estates, or to name a factor or trustee thereon in his
place, in terms of the said act.
Of which intimation is here given, in terms of said interlocutor.
Not to be repeated.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Trustees for the Creditors of DAVID JACKSON tailor in
Newburgh, do hereby intimate, that they have disposed on his
subjects, and are ready to divide the funds: This is therefore requiring
and the first of January next, to John Brown writer in Newburgh, doc-
tor for the trustees, the vouchers of their debts against David Jackson, with
oaths of verity thereon; certifying those who fail, that the funds will
be divided among those who shall have lodged their claims properly
vouched.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17.

The order of the day for summoning the Lords on the se-
cond reading of the bill for the better regulating the affairs of
the India Company having been read.

Lord Gower rose and observed, that from the nature of the
bill itself, as well as from what he had heard so ably urged at
the bar, he could not help declaring his dissent to it. Ngr
should he be satisfied with giving it his silent negative; for the
bill went to condemn where no criminality was proved—it went
to rob a body of men of their corporate rights, without the ap-
pearance of guilt, nay, when their very innocence was clearly
established. It had been called a bold and rapid measure; it
was a bold one indeed, for it militated against the constitution
of this country.—He was happy to see it considered as of the
greatest consequence by many noble Lords, as well as himself,
and that it had brought them, as it had done him, from their
country retirements. He had no thought of coming to town
till he received a copy of the bill, which he had no sooner read,
than its alarming tendency made him determine to get off, and
give what weight he could towards its rejection. That House
had proceeded with a most commendable

had any delinquency been proved? Had any been attempted
by which these men had forfeited their chartered rights?—
None at all. It had been said they are bankrupts; but was
that the fact? Had not the contrary been clearly proved from
authentic papers and statements produced in their behalf, and
which were now upon their Lordships table? He would stare
what appeared to him to be the pretended and the real cause
for this bill.—It was pretended, that from the circumstances
of the Company, the mismanagement of their Directors, and
the disobedience of their servants abroad, ruin stared them in
the face, and made it necessary for Parliament to interfere.—
But the real cause he suspected to be the amazing patronage
that would be acquired to the Minister by this new arrange-
ment. There might be a necessity for keeping the present Ad-
ministration without the apprehension of being removed, and
the influence which would undoubtedly be acquired by this
measure was likely to do so. But was this a reason for their
Lordships to consent to a violation of chartered rights, to a
seizure of property, and the annihilation of a Company which
had maintained its credit for upwards of two centuries as the
first commercial company in the world? Surely not; they
would be convinced that the necessity for so violent a measure
did actually exist before they adopted it. If the bill should
pass, which he hoped would not be the case, from the influence
it would throw into the hands of the Minister, he conceived
the title might with propriety be altered from an act for regu-
lating the East India Company to that for the better govern-
ment of Great Britain.

Lord Carlisle declared, that if he could agree in any point
which had fallen from his noble relation, it was in the able
manner in which the Counsel at their Lordships bar had stood
forth in the cause of their employers; but at the same time, he
entreated the House would recollect they had heard only one
side of the question, and that the cause must be bad indeed,
which those learned Gentlemen could not put a tolerable face
upon, especially when there was no one to contradict what they
asserted. The bill, in his opinion, was highly necessary; and
he had not drawn that opinion from mere assertions, but from
the actual state of the Company's affairs: Their debt was en-
ormous, and the account they had made out was fallacious
and erroneous in the highest degree, as he would prove to their
Lordships: In the first instance, they had charged Govern-
ment with a debt of 4,200,000 l. which was by no means a
fair estimate, as this money would not be due to them while
the Company held its monopoly of trade, and there was not at
present, the least intention of taking away that monopoly. Al-
lowing, however, that they had a right to state in the account
of their property what was due from Government, that money
being sunk in three per cents. if the Company choose to call
for it without Government's interference with their monopoly,
they certainly had no right to estimate the debt at any higher
rate than the price of the funds in which their property was
vested; he should, therefore, make a deduction in the first ar-
ticle on the credit side of their account of 1,680,000 l. which
would reduce the sum above mentioned to 2,500,000 l. The
like objections were applicable to the greatest part of the esti-
mate they had produced. His Lordship then read the various



made nearly the same objections to them as Mr. A. the House of Commons, and considered with the Company, instead of a balance of 3,000,000l. 300,000l. in arrears.

on of their finances, he said, was not the only the inference of Parliament: The proceedings abroad, who paid little or no attention to the the Directors, were truly alarming; they had been the most violent outrages, making peace or war, as best suited their own interest, breaking treaties and leagues with the different Princes, sweeping the inhabitants from the face of the earth, and committing ravages and enormities which were not only a disgrace to a British name, but to humanity. In all this, the inability of the Directors had been plainly proved, for when they had determined on the removal of one of their servants; the proprietors met, overturned that determination, and voted him their thanks for his conduct, although he had proceeded in open opposition to the orders received from home. It was plain, therefore, some regulations were necessary if we wished to keep those territories; and such regulations, he was firmly of opinion would be found in the bill before the House, as would fully answer the purpose, as it was permitted to pass. It had been said that the Company by this bill was to be deprived of their property; but he would not admit that this would be the case: It was rather the contrary, their property being at present in a precarious situation government only offered their assistance to take care of it for them; but what was this property? it was not the property of an individual, it was a property in which the public had a great, if not a much greater stake than the Company; therefore, the public without any unconstitutional principle, had a right to interfere and take possession of it if they thought it mismanaged and in danger of being annihilated. He did not mean to criminate any one in particular, many were accountable for rapacity and disobedience, but this regulation was rather intended to amend than criminate, to prevent future delinquency than to accuse for past. The violation of charters had also been much dwelt upon; but in his idea, the state had an undoubted right to make alterations in charters with which its interest was so intimately connected. The charter of the India Company was nothing more than a mutual agreement between them and the public for both their advantage; the Company were to have a monopoly of the trade, to the exclusion of the rest of his Majesty's subjects; that monopoly it was intended they should still possess; he did not, therefore, see their charter violated in the least instance. For these, among a variety of other reasons, he had been induced to conceive the bill before the House as a measure which ought to be adopted, it promising a redress of the evils that had long subsisted, a benefit to the advantages arising from our commercial intercourse, and a permanency and stability to the maintenance of our territorial possessions in India.

Lord Coventry pressed their Lordships attention to the dangerous innovation they were about to adopt; that of depriving a set of British subjects of their dearest rights, their franchises and their property; if they were robbed of their charter, they, having no other property, were left at naught, there was an end of them as a corporate body. Who would say that ministers might not, next year, think it advisable to put the direction of the Bank into commission?—Might not the African Company expect it?—or, perhaps, they might choose to appoint in future the Mayor of the city of London. These were conclusions he thought every corporate body in the kingdom had a right to draw, provided the present bill was not checked in its career by their Lordships.

The Duke of Manchester declared himself in favour of the bill, as being satisfied of its necessity. The Company, in their statement, had set forth many articles which never would be forthcoming—he would not say that due from the Court of France for French prisoners was of a desperate kind, but he feared the receipt was not so very certain, for when he had pressed it, the French made a claim of a large sum for damages done by the India Company, in filling up the ditch at Chandernagore; he did not mean to condemn this measure, it might be defensible in politics; but they had no right for such a proceeding, and it gave room to argument against the demand of the India Company. The French Court had not omitted to take advantage of it; he did not, therefore, think it ought to be stated as so much cash. Our situation in India made it highly necessary for some such regulations as those proposed by the bill to take place; and unless these, or some others of equal propriety, were established, the Company would be in the utmost danger.

Lord Radnor said, he should not consider the bill in the many points of view in which it had been so often held up, such as the bankruptcy of the Company, and the necessity or pressing occasion for passing it, but merely confine himself to the single point of its policy; he would not contend that there had not been shameful rapacity committed by the servants of the Company in India, and that regulations were not greatly wanted; but he contended, that the bill would not be productive of those good ends it pretended to promote, but would rather create an influence in this country which no minister ought to be entrusted with. Did their Lordships consider what the patronage of India was? This patronage was to be vested in the hands of seven gentlemen, who it was natural to suppose were the friends of the minister, therefore the patronage would ultimately remain in him. This was an influence too great for any minister to be trusted with; and, if he should go out of office, any other administration would be but a shadow against him. That great boast of English liberty, the guardians of the people, the House of Commons, would no longer be an independent body, but would contain a corrupt and influenced majority. This he thought a sufficient reason for their Lordships to assume their dignity, and reject a bill that carried such an alarming prospect with it. He trusted, therefore, for their own honour, for the purity of the constitution, and rights and privileges of the people at large, the House would join with him in giving the commitment of the bill a negative.

Lord Sandwich paid his compliments to the last noble Lord for the candour with which he had so ably defended on the bill; and was sorry he was obliged to differ from him: He did not perceive the ill consequences the noble Lord apprehended, and was thoroughly satisfied of the necessity of doing something speedily for the Company. The bill, he said, had admitted that the Company had been found by experi-

ence inadequate to the task; their orders had been disregarded, and their commands held for nothing: He would give their Lordships an instance—It happened that one of the Princes, by the death of his father, came to the government of his dominions while the Company, being in friendship with the Company, they thought they could not do less, as his protectors and friends, than to see to his education; for this purpose the Directors sent over orders, that one of the most able and best masters should be procured for him; and the servants to whom these orders went obeyed them; but how, and who, and what was this well-instructed teacher?—Would your Lordships believe it, they actually put him under the care of an old woman; nay, this was not all, but the most improper old woman in the country—they passed over his own, and put him under the care of his step-mother—Did not this appear as a plain mockery of the orders of the Directors? He by no means objected to this tutor, because she was a female, for he was aware, and the experience of many of their Lordships could prove, that the instructions and assistance of females was of the greatest service; but then it was a female who had received an European education, and not one who had been taken from a Seraglio, and in a country where they are not even allowed to think of a figure like that of a European woman. Was not this a direct opposition to the orders sent from the Directors? Was not this sufficient to show their Lordships how inadequate the Court of Directors were to the task of conducting and enforcing regulations for the advantage of the Company? He had no particular objection to any one of these Directors; and yet he must observe, that no great things ought to be expected from them, if it was but recollected from what a motley group they were elected, men, women, children, young and old, foreigners, Jews, Papists, and Protestants, together with the interests of the different servants in India.

The Duke of Richmond objected to the bill upon the same grounds he had done before, as an infringement on the constitution in establishing a new branch of executive power. He reprobated the idea of depriving them of their charter, nor would he admit that there existed any necessity on the face of the accounts for such a proceeding; for counsel had proved at the bar that it did not exist; but then, says a noble Lord, that is only one side of the question, you have not heard the other: To that noble Lord, he would reply, that what evidence had been given was an oath, and on the other part there were only a few papers on their Lordships table, which were not sufficient to justify them. His Grace then adverted to what had fallen from the Duke of Manchester, saying he was sorry to have heard that noble Lord's doubts with respect to the recovery of the money for the French prisoners. As to his being silenced by a demand for filling up the ditch, he did not know what his instructions were, but he thought it would have been as well not to have mentioned them in that manner.

The Duke of Manchester said that whenever his Grace thought fit to move for the papers by which he had acted,

Lord Walsingham considered the bill as pregnant with measures that threatened the subversion of our rights and privileges, without giving a plausible reason for so doing; the Company were certainly in distress, but how had they become so? Not by mismanagement, but by unavoidable expenses by their being at war, and the additional freight and demurrage this brought upon them amounted to more than would extricate them from their present difficulties, besides what it had cost them to make head against the common enemy, which they had done in such a manner as to reflect additional lustre to the British arms. But what was to be the recompense for this service done to their country? Why they were to lose their charter, and to have their property seized, because, from their liberality and spirit, their circumstances have happened, had even their ships in proper time; for last year there were only ten, this eleven, and they expected no less than seven and thirty in the next; many of which had been delayed by the hazard of the war. These will fully answer all the purposes of their exigence; a variety of arguments had been adduced to throw a crimination on the gentlemen in India, but as the bill did the Company, without any specific charge, much of that it was easy to observe, was levelled at Mr Hastings, by whose activity, zeal, and integrity, in defiance of the many obstacles that had been constantly thrown in his way, our possessions in India were preserved, and very possessions which they were then lost.

Lord Derby supported the bill on the necessity there was for checking the servants of the Company in India, and adduced a variety of letters and extracts to prove the barbarity that had been exercised there. After dwelling for a considerable time on the different proceedings of the councils of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, all of whom he charged with a variety of delinquencies, he concluded by appealing to the feelings of the House to put a stop to such cruelty.

Lord Camden said, he had not intended to have interfered with politics, but when he saw a bill of such an important nature, and which militated in such direct terms against what he conceived to be the principles of the constitution, he thought himself called upon to use such arguments as he could produce against the innovation: Charters were, in his opinion, of too solemn and serious a nature to be thrown aside at pleasure, and to deprive any body of men of that right as such act had been proved against the India Company, yet they were not only to be deprived of their charter, but their property also; for to appear to him, that if a man was denied the power of using his endeavours to draw a line between private property and this, that he was not able to see it. Necessary, however, it had been said would justify the measure; but was this necessity made clear to their Lordships? He thought not: A charge of mismanagement had been alleged, and by way of proving it, they set forth who had disobeyed the Directors, and for this delinquency the Directors were to be stripped of their just and legal rights. His Lordship then entered largely into the bill, and adduced many arguments in favour of his objections to it. He considered it, he said, solely as brought in to obtain justice; in support of which idea, he read one of the clauses of the bill.

that invested the sole appointments to every department in the India Company in the hands of new Directors, giving them power to remove all who may be now employed.—He dwelt for some time on this, and concluded with observing, that as he had jointly with the late Marquis of Rockingham endeavoured to suppress influence, he could not now support a measure which gave the Minister ten times more than they had wrested from him.

Earl Fitzwilliam and Lord Crag said a few words in favour of the bill; as did Lord Radnor and Lord King against it.

The Bishop of Salisbury said, he disliked many parts of the bill, particularly that which put the power of patronage in the hands of the new Directors, and as the rest might be amended in the Committee, if any noble Lord in Administration would assure him they would not oppose a clause in its stead, to vest that power in the King, he would support it being committed; if not, it should have his negative.

The question being now called for, the House divided, and there appeared,

For the commitment	57
Proxies	19
Against it	76
Proxies	20

The bill was therefore rejected by a majority of 19.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, December 17.

PASSED the American trade bill.

Went through in committee, with amendments, the Irish postage and land-tax bill.

Mr Baker then rose, and said he would submit to the consideration of the House, a few thoughts on a subject the most important that ever came before parliament. He wished to treat it with an equal degree of solemnity; and would therefore move, that the Serjeant at Arms be sent with the mace to the different avenues of the House, to desire the attendance of the members.

The Serjeant having accordingly gone, on his return, Mr Baker proceeded to state the subject, to which he called the most serious and mature deliberation of the House. After beginning with his cordial condolence to the chair on the late melancholy event, which had deprived the House of the Speaker's attendance for the last two days, he said, if ever the death of so lamented an individual could be considered by the House as a matter of congratulation to the nation at large, it was on this occasion, as it gave the House leisure to pay a due attention to the momentous transactions of the two last days; it gave them leisure to reflect on the circumstances of public affairs, to discriminate the constitutional danger of the times, and to meet with coolness, and due consideration, a business the most important that ever came before the parliament of this country.

A bill had passed the House, with almost a majority of ten to one, which was being the supporters of the measure. The same had been sent to another House of Parliament as an object worthy the legislative adoption, as a corrective of the most alarming abuse of a delegated power; as a measure big with security and salvation to this country. What was likely to be the event of it, it was not his immediate purpose to point out. His desire was not to establish any proposition on the adoption of the motion of adjournment in the other House on a late day; that would interfere with the constitutional rights of that august assembly; and he hoped that the tenor of his life would be a test of his constitutional principles on the present occasion. But his purpose was, if possible, to get to the bottom of that rumour which had been propagated with such amazing industry, that a great Personage, whom he should not name, had disguised his most marked disapprobation of that bill. There was a variety of circumstances which made an impression on the mind, and gave rise to an idea, that such a report had been propagated with a view of influencing the determination of the noble persons under whose consideration the bill then was. Proxies had been given, and those proxies had been very critically revoked. Proxies that had been given to forward the establishment of the measure, had been, in the heat of this rumour, withdrawn. And what was the confirmation that obviously occurred to the mind of any man who gave himself a moment's time for consideration? Now that rumour must have either created an influence, or had been propagated with a view of creating it.

Mr Baker then very ably discriminated the constitutional independence of the legislative branches on each other, and lamented that the circumstances of the present day had rendered it inevitably necessary for the House to adopt such measures as would seem best to be called in to the more effectual establishment of that reciprocal independence, without which this must cease to be a free constitution, and the English a free people.

Mr Baker, after throwing out a great deal more on this subject, moved in substance as follows:

Resolved, "That it is now necessary to declare, that to report any opinion, or pretended opinion, of his Majesty, with a view to influence the debates of either House of Parliament is a high crime and misdemeanour, derogatory to the dignity of the Crown, and subversive of the constitution of this country."

Second, "That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the state of the nation."

He observed, that, if the latter motion should be complied with, some mode might probably be conceived of getting to the bottom of this dangerous business, and of punishing delinquents, by way of address to his Majesty or otherwise.

Lord Maitland seconded the motion. He said the House did not meet that day to decide on a measure of policy, or whether the influence of the Crown had increased, or ought to be diminished; it met to decide on the constitution, on the most sacred rights and immunities of Englishmen, and to which it had been emphatically stated, that Englishmen are peculiarly born: The House had met to decide, whether the interference of any power to influence the debates of either House of Parliament, was not deserving the most pointed severe censure and reprehension. He would not take up the time of the House by enforcing arguments which his Honour had already, with so much talent employed, and, therefore, should content himself with warmly seconding the motion.

Lord Nugent said, his situation called upon him to offer an idea to the House on a business in which it was impossible for him to be uninterested. Rumour had gone abroad, but because rumour had gone abroad, was that sufficient to attach an offence, a high crime and misdemeanour, to the noble person who had been alluded to? As to himself he was above the assertion; assertions unsupported, unauthenticated by any circumstance of fact that could possibly make an impression, could not reach him; because a proxy or two had been withdrawn, was that a ground for the noble Lord to be attacked on? The resolutions read from the journals were in no degree applicable; there was no necessity for the resolution, he thought, therefore, oppose it. With respect to the right of advising, every the meanest subject had a right to advise his Sovereign. He could do so because he had a right to petition, and in that petition he might convey advice. With regard to the noble person alluded to, he boasted his relation to him; he saw him with a constitutional firmness and boldness oppose dangerous measures; the country wanted such men at the present day, and let the consequences be what they might, he trusted the noble person would persevere.

Mr Pitt, in a very long and flowery speech, reviewed the circumstances of the times, and took up Mr Baker's proposition with a peculiar degree of severity on administration. Rumour, which had stalked with her hundred tongues through this great metropolis, for a few days back, he said, acted in manifest confederacy with the ministers. Upon coupling all the circumstances of these transactions, he doubted not but this was self-evident to every impartial breast. For upon what authority had this rumour been circulated? Upon the first authority in the Government of this country. It had been asserted by the hirings of administration. The newspapers which had circulated this rumour avowed their authority. They were authenticated, they had publicly declared, to assert that the rumour was groundless, that a noble Lord's interview with his Majesty had not been productive of those consequences which had for some days before been mentioned. If there was any delinquency in rumour, rumour was alone to be punished; for, as the noble Lord who spoke last had well observed, assertions without facts, and the circumstance of the revocations of a few proxies, were nothing to the Noble Lord who had been alluded to.

Mr Pitt then alluded to what had been said by a Noble Duke in the other House, and inferred, that there was as great an attempt at influence in those words as there could possibly be any thing that had been asserted against the Noble Earl. Why, he said, were not those assertions proved? With regard to the resolutions which had been read, the Honourable Gentleman who made the motion then before the House, had said that there was no great similarity between the occasions of 1747, and those of the present day. He professed a high respect for the Honourable Gentleman, but at the same time could not help being surprised that he should, on the present day, get out of that track of constitutional knowledge for which he had so high a reputation.

Mr Pitt then made some observations on the privileges of the House, and the right of a Peer in his individual capacity to give advice at the feet of his Sovereign. And if the Administration of the present day feared so much for their situation, they felt that it was in the power of advice to deprive them the confidence of their Royal Master; if they found themselves not in the possession of that confidence, it was manifestly a weakness in them in the extreme to continue one moment longer in their situation. It was forcing themselves upon a time which was held upon principles the most discordant with feelings of men of honour and gentlemen.

Mr Pitt took notice of what had been said by Earl Temple, a specific charge to be made against him, and that his colleagues should have a proper explanation; he observed also, on Mr Fox, in his attempt to bring through the East-India bill, the Minister of Influence, at the same time that he was to pay for the Minister of the Temple. He treated the Government, which the commission went to establish, as an attempt to hold the King in captivity, and to make the only slave in his dominions. As to the resolution it- he said, it was only declaring what the constitutional doctrine was at the present day; he should therefore only object to words "it is now necessary."

Lord Nugent seconded the motion, and endeavoured to establish three propositions upon an hypothesis applicable to Administration. The first of these propositions was, That a Minister affecting popularity, desired to create a monster of power to the constitution. Secondly, That Ministers had connected with the News-paper report. And thirdly, That the words he had written down about two nights before, were of no use at night, no matter where, that a noble person thought himself in duty bound, from the situation in which he stood, to say that the rumour was without foundation; were made use of merely to create an undue impression on the minds of the people, and which they were not to have done.

Lord North said, he neither considered himself as an object of attack, nor did he think it a circumstance of regret that he was at that dark midnight hour, in which the noble Lord had so anxiously employed in writing down those words, he had apprehended to be fit for utterance only in the darkness. The noble Lord's abilities shone with splendour, on the present occasion. He challenged the noble Duke's words which had been alluded to, he merely said, that as a news-paper paragraph asserted, the noble Duke denied that there had been any authority for the contradiction. This was the only use the noble Duke intended to make of those words, as was evident to every man, who was not interested to give them a construction. With regard to the doctrine laid down by the noble Duke, who moved the resolution, he had laid down the pure doctrine of the constitution, and most ably enforced it. Any interference with the progress of a measure in the House of Commons, he held to be the most dangerously unconstitutional; and though there were no facts on which to ground a charge against the noble Earl, yet presumption the most collateral supported by the arguments of the right Hon. Gentleman himself, decided that men were well qualified, at the present time, to have done so. The doctrine that the Peerage

Lord North admitted with many circumstances of qualification. He pointed out the responsibility annexed to every public Minister, and where and how justly the national security would be shaken if that responsibility could by any means be detached from them, which in fairness and justice must necessarily be the case, if measures were adopted contrary to their advice, and ill accustomed to the public good.

The right which a noble Earl, who had spoken before in the debate, had asserted, that every subject had, by way of petition, to advise the King, the noble Lord treated as childish, stating facts which every day furnished to corroborate his opinion. In respect to the advice which the Right Hon. Gentleman had given him and the other Members of his Majesty's Government, to quit their situations unless they wished to be considered mean and contemptible, he could not avoid remarking, that the eagerness of the Right Hon. Gentleman to get into power, had so blinded him, that in the hurry of youthful precipitation, he had forgot that he was giving his advice in a language of indecency not very likely to accelerate his wishes, and that he was also giving his advice to men who were in no hurry to relinquish the prize for which he was running to violent a race.

In regard to the contractors bill, that he said, was not a case in point. Was there any manner of rumour at that time, that his Majesty disapproved of it? None. The case of course did not apply. After a variety of other reasoning, the noble Lord contended for the propriety of the resolution; for though anxious as he was to prevent any thing like dissension between both Houses, yet it was, in his idea, now become necessary to enter into such a resolution. He then enlarged on the influence of the crown, saying, that much as his honourable colleague had been characterized the Bold Minister, he had been outdone in boldness by the Opposition.

Mr Grenville said a few words, demanding a specific charge.

Mr Fox declared he had never risen in that House on a subject which had given him more uneasiness. The present resolution was now becoming necessary to warn the people of their danger. He was authorized by the Duke of Portland to deny that his words were intended to convey any other meaning than the noble Lord in the blue ribbon had ascribed to them. Were any of Earl Temple's friends in that house (he would mention his name) equally competent to pledge themselves as he had on his honour, that the noble Earl was abused by rumour? Rumour had said, that the noble Lord had been authorized by his Sovereign, to say for him to particular persons who were to try the merits of the East-India bill in another House, "Whoever votes for this bill, I shall not only consider as not my friend, but my enemy; and if you (Lord Temple) can convey my ideas in stronger words, I charge you make use of them." Were any of the noble Earl's friends then in that House ready to pledge themselves that this rumour did injustice to the noble Earl? No. — He had solemnly pledged his honour, as a man and a gentleman, that he believed, and the Duke of Portland had authorized him to say that he had been misinterpreted. — Was there not a violent presumption, then, that those means had been employed to influence votes? It was a fact also, that proxies had not only been revoked, but on the day of the last debate critically given on the other side. It was clear, the noble persons, whose proxies were not present, had neither been convicted by arguments, nor converted by reasoning. He cautioned Mr Pitt to beware how he came into power. He had charged him with being the champion of influence; he denied it. He was that of constitutional influence, and no other. He came into power with those principles, and he would carry them with him when he was driven out; but the right honourable gentleman had long quitted the firm of that company which had ever attended upon them. For his part, when he came into power, he came in like a man. The consideration which that House and the public were pleased to hold him in were his only merits and the cause of his employment. He did not come up the back stairs of St James's with a dark lantern in his hand — that would be the mode of the right honourable gentleman getting into power; he would come in that disinterested champion of the constitution, on the contemptible security of a secret influence, of the stability which youthful confidence would inspire with the vain hope.

Mr Fox was then very severe on Mr Jenkinson, and said, that if Mr Pitt was to come into power, when he should bring on any bold, mainly measure, the same secret influence that brought him in would turn him out. Mr Fox afterwards adverted to the peace; and on the possibility that the present bill would fail, observed, that the late Mr George Grenville said he sought the Bed-chamber Lords, &c. in his disquisition, a band of Janissaries ready to strangle him at a moment's warning, and to put an end at once to his political existence. "Would to God (cried the Hon. Gentleman) he had transmitted that principle to his posterity."

Mr Fox then pointed out the effects of the rumour, and lamented that the author of those effects was as yet beyond the reach of impeachment, though circumstances were now wanting to support the expectation that facts might possibly be furnished to bring the charge effectually home to him. Mr Fox preferred a great and profound veneration for the King, both on account of his private virtues, his illustrious ancestors, and his amiable family and numerous progeny. He stated also the duty of a confidential counsellor of the Crown, as distinguished from a Privy Counsellor. Above all things, if there was an end to the present Administration, he cautioned Mr Pitt, or whatever Administration might come in, not to venture on a dissolution of Parliament. He knew what he risked when he produced the India bill; he brought it in as a measure which the melancholy situation of this country called for. He had discharged his duty, and he cared not for the event. He besought the House not to adjourn even during the holidays, but to watch those moments of public calamity and after taking the proper occasions for the exercise of the royal negative, concluded with giving his hearty approbation to his honourable friend's motion.

Mr Jenkinson said a few words in his own defence. Lord Mulgrave opposed the resolutions, as did Sir Herbert Mackworth and Mr Thomas Pitt. This produced a long debate, in which Mr Erskine proved himself a powerful support to Administration.

Mr Arden and several others spoke the question was then put on Mr Baker's first resolution, when there appeared

Mr Baker's second resolution then passed without a division.

Mr Erskine afterwards moved a resolution, declaring that person to be an enemy to his country who should advise his Majesty to interfere, and prevent the House from proceeding to a full and fair discussion of such measures as they should think it their indispensable duty to take with respect to India affairs.

An amendment being proposed to this, the House divided, when there appeared,

Ayes	73
Noes	147

Majority — 74

Mr Erskine's motion was then put, and carried without a division. Adjourned.

L O N D O N, Dec. 18.

Pass six o'clock. We have just received assurance that parliament is dissolved, and the ministry all displaced. *St James's Chron.*

It is expected that the House of Lords will this evening pass a resolution directly opposite to what the House of Commons did last night.

Yesterday, at Guildhall, No. 20,596 was drawn a prize of 2000 l. No. 33,844, 17,355, 42,657, 41,745, 19,893, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each: No. 24,766, 21,473, 14,113, 28,700, 46,093, 4736, 42,525, 39,995.

This day, at Guildhall, No. 40,565 was drawn a prize of 20 l.; and, being the first drawn ticket, is entitled to 5000 l. exclusive of the 20 l.

No. 20,053, 13,137, prizes of 100 l. And the following prizes of 50 l. each: No. 20,345, 44,907, 40,866, 39,439, 320, 47,756, 46,078, 26,793, 7817, 26,282.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Dec. 18.

Bank Stock, 112½ a 111½	India Stock, 127 op.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 72½ a 72	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. con. shut.	India Bonds, 76½ a 75 disc.
3 per cent. red. 56½ a 56	Exchequer Bills, 4 disc.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 17 disc.
Long Ann. shut.	3 per cent. Scrip. 58 a 57½
Short Ann. 1778, shut.	4 per cent. Scrip. —
South Sea Stock, —	Light Long Ann. —
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Omnium, —
Ditto New Ann. —	Lottery Tickets —
Ditto 1757, —	Prizes, 2½ disc.

EXCHANGES, LONDON WITH HOLLAND.

Amsterdam, 35 s.	Agio of the Bank 5½ per cent.
Ditto Sigh, 35 s.	from Holland, 5½ per cent.
Rotterdam, 35 10.	

EDINBURGH.

[The very extraordinary length of the debates in both Houses of Parliament, has obliged us to delay a number of advertisements, articles of intelligence, &c.]

Extract of letter from London, Dec. 18.

"It is said with confidence, this evening, that the present Ministry will resign to-morrow; but when the dissolution of Parliament is to take place, seems not at present to be known; however, it is still generally believed it must happen before the adjournment for the holidays.

"Nothing material done in either Houses of Parliament this day.

"It is reported that the plague has broke out in Maryland, America."

Extract of another letter from London, Dec. 18.

"This day the House of Commons, at half past two o'clock was crowded to an extraordinary degree, there being a general expectation that Mr Fox would make some motion or other, for the purpose of confounding the system, and frustrating the intentions of his political adversaries. He was much agitated, as also were all the other members. They went about whispering to one another, and scarcely any man seemed to possess the power of sitting upon his seat. The Duke of Portland called Mr Fox, and was with him about half an hour. On Mr Fox's return to the House of Commons, he was heard to say to his friends who flocked about him, that when he came into that House, about an hour ago, he had no idea that Parliament would be dissolved, but now he had altered his opinion.

"The general and almost universal opinion is, that Parliament will be dissolved in the course of this, or in the beginning of next week.

"The Prince of Wales, who divided on Monday with the Duke of Portland for the East India bill, yesterday divided — it."

In consequence of the India bill having been lost in the House of Lords, it is said, that Parliament was to be dissolved on Saturday. We have the best authority for saying, that on an investigation by those best acquainted with the political interests of this country, the new ministers will not gain twenty-four votes from the old ministry, so that the former must of necessity meet Parliament with a great majority against them in the House of Commons.

This morning, came on before the High Court of Justiciary, the trial of James Andrew, recruit in the first regiment of foot, indicted at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate for a robbery committed in the Meadows, or Hope Park, by him, in company with James Hay and James Paterson, likewise recruits belonging to that regiment. Hay made his escape from prison, as formerly mentioned, and Paterson was admitted as an evidence for the prosecutor. The proof being concluded, his Majesty's Advocate summed up the evidence to the Jury on the part of the Crown, as did Mr Allan Macnochie for the panel. The Jury were then inclosed, and this evening at six o'clock returned their verdict, finding, by a plurality of voices, the panel guilty; but unanimously recommending him to mercy. He was sentenced to be executed in the Grass Market on Wednesday the 4th of February next.

Before the above trial went on, sentence of fugitation was pronounced against James Hay for non-compearance.

On Monday last, the middle gable of a house at King's Cross fell down while the masons were at work, by which accident, we are sorry to learn, that two people lost their lives, and the proprietor of the house and a labourer were so much bruised that their lives are despaired of.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH, Dec. 17. — Janet, Macfarlane, from Alloa, with iron. — 18. Jean, Napier, from Leith, with sundries; Swan, Clark, from Perth, with wheat. — Jean and Janet, Miller, from Alloa, with deals; Christian, Forman, from Dundee, with barley; Anne, Lord, from North Berwick, with barley.

RAISINS, ALMONDS, &c.

JUST arrived in the Betty and Bell, Robert Allan, master, from Malaga, and to be sold for ready money.

HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

TO be exposed to SALE, by public roup, within the British Coffee-house, upon Wednesday the 21st of January 1784, at six o'clock in the afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:

I. That **LOUGING** in Gavintoch's Land, opposite the head of Forrester's Wynd, being the sixth storey above the shops, consisting of eight fire-rooms, with kitchen, cellars, and other conveniences, let in two separate houses, and possessed by Mr Thomson and Mr Robertson.

II. Another **HOUSE**, being the uppermost storey of the tenement lying on the north side of the High Street, entering by a fore-stair, with in the front the Netherbow, and consisting of two fire-rooms, with a kitchen possessed by David Farquharson.

For further particulars, enquire at John Moir writer to the signet.

Tenement, Lofts, Cellars, and Garden in Leith for Sale.

TO be SOLD by private bargain, and entered to at Whitunday next, That **LARGE HOUSE** on the east side of Quality Street, Leith, presently possessed by Messrs. Walkers, with the Cellars, Vaults, and Lofts thereto belonging. There is a Large Cloft within the same, very convenient for all kind of bulky goods. At the end of the Cloft, and towards the Links, is a Garden, finely situated for building. The Lofts are long and roomy. Part of the Vaults and Cellars are fitted up with cisterns. The House stands in a pleasant airy situation, commands a view of the Links, and sea to the east, and is within a few minutes walk of the Shore.

Any inclination to purchase the said subjects, may apply to the Town Clerk of Leith.

TO be SOLD by Public Roup, at Glasgow, upon Wednesday the 24th day of December current, within the Tontine Coffeehouse, between the hours of twelve and two afternoon,

THE SUPERIORITY (holden of the Crown)

of the two merk lands of old extent of **BLACKYARDS**, and proportion of **CLYDESMILL**, lying in the parish of Munkland, and the shire of Lanark, as the same are presently possessed by James Brechin, feuer, the yearly fee-duty is 25 l. sterling, clear of all deductions, the feuer being subjected to the payment of all public and parish burdens: Besides the fee-duty, the superior has a right to all mines and minerals, excepting free stone quarries. The lands lie near the city of Glasgow, on the high road betwixt Glasgow and Hamilton, and are rated in the cess-books of the said shire at 90 l. Scots of valuation.

For further particulars, apply to Thomas Cockburn writer to the signet, in whose hands the progress of writs and conditions of roup may be seen; or to Thomas Buchanan writer in Glasgow.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, on Tuesday 10th February, 1784, betwixt the hours of 5 and 6 afternoon.

The **LANDS of BOGHALL**, in the united parishes of Houston and Killeland, and shire of Renfrew. The present free rent whereof, is 144 l. 15 s.

They consist of about 565 acres, lye within some few miles of Paisley, are capable of great improvement, and the tacks of the whole estate expire at Martinmas next. There is also a Wood of several acres ready for cutting. They hold of the Prince, and afford a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament. The proprietor has right to the tacks.

The title-deeds, rental, and survey of the estate, with the articles of sale, may be seen in the hands of John Davidson writer to the signet. The rental, inventory of title-deeds, and articles of sale may also be seen in the hands of Patrick Robertson writer in Glasgow, or James Kibble writer in Paisley.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mrs. Buchan, vintner in Greenlaw, upon Monday the 26th day of January next, at 12 o'clock noon,

The **LANDS and Estate of GORDONBANK**, lying in the parish of Greenlaw, and shire of Berwick. The rent is upwards of L. 140 Sterling yearly. There is a good mansion-house upon the premises, with feitable office-houses, a garden, and orchard, and a good deal of old planting.

Gordonbank is pleasantly situated, having a commanding and most extensive prospect. The Lands are all inclosed, the fences in good order, and the one half of the Lands is in old grass, and may be entered to immediately.

For further particulars apply to the proprietor at Gordonbank, or to Alex. Christie, jun. writer in Dunfermline, in whose hands the writs and conditions of roup may be seen.

TO BE LET.

The **LANDS of NETHERWOOD, COLINS-FAULD, and HOLLAND HIRST**, consisting of upwards of 270 acres, well inclosed and properly subdivided, lying within the parish of Cumbernauld, and shire of Dumbarton, situated on the banks of the great canal, betwixt the east and west coasts, in the neighbourhood of lime and coal. The lands are all in the highest state of improvement, and may be set for any term of years, in one or two farms, with houses, as may be agreed on. They are now, and have for several years been, in the proprietor's possession, for the purpose of improving, which is completed in the most substantial manner. They may be entered to immediately, or at Martinmas 1784.

The grieve at Netherwood will show the lands, &c.; and for particulars as to the set enquire at James Hill writer in Glasgow.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the British Coffee-house in Edinburgh, between the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon, on Monday the 9th of March 1784,

The **LANDS and Estate of TECHMUIRY and MARNOCK, WESTERTOWN and BURNTACK**, lying in the parish of Fraserburgh, and shire of Aberdeen. The free rent, computing 105 bolls of meal at 10 s. per boll, and the Mains of Techmury in the proprietor's natural possession at 40 l. Sterling yearly by sworn estimation, and computing the customs at very low conversions, amounts to 265 l. 8 s. 4 d. Sterling, besides 20 l. Sterling yearly for liberty to two neighbouring heritors to take forty spades calling of peats in the mosses on the estate for a number of years to come; and besides another small farm in the natural possession of the proprietor, which paid formerly 5 l. Sterling of rent, and a wedder.

The lands hold blench of the Crown, and yield a clear qualification to vote for a member to Parliament. The estate is of great extent, well watered, and capable of very great improvement. It has a lime quarry upon it, adjoining to a very extensive moss. Some parts of the lands are liferented by a lady, who is past eighty years of age.

The articles of sale, rental of the lands, and the progress of title-deeds, are to be seen in the hands of Colquhoun Grant writer to the signet, who will give information of further particulars.

Lands to be Sold in Berwickshire.

BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.

The **LANDS and Farm of NEWTON of EDROM**, consisting of 339 acres English, one third whereof is well inclosed, and the other two thirds may be done at a very little expence, as all the outboundings are already inclosed by the conterminous heritors.

The soil in general is exceedingly fertile either for grass or corn, and the lands are well situated for lime.

The farm at present is under tack, which expires as to houses and grass at Whitunday 1786, and at separation of the crop from the ground as to the arable land.

The lands are pleasantly situated, being about three miles to the eastward of the town of Dunfermline, and the great road from Dunfermline and westward to Berwick runs through the lands. There is a good farm-house and office houses on the lands.

The lands hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to a vote for a representative in Parliament.

For further particulars apply to John Bogue writer in Edinburgh, or to Adam Waton writer in Dunfermline.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 31st day of December, at five o'clock afternoon,

Eight Shares in the Stock of the British Linen Company.—Apply to Mathew Sandilands writer to the signet, who has powers to conclude a private bargain before the time of the sale.

LANDS in Berwickshire to be Sold.

TO be Sold by public voluntary roup, within the British Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Monday the 19th day of January next, between the hours of four and six afternoon.

The **FARM of CRUMRIG**, lying in the parish of Greenlaw and shire of Berwick. It is all inclosed, and the farm-house and office-houses are in good order, and it lies in the neighbourhood of good roads and markets, the great London road through Greenlaw passing within a very short way of the lands; and the towns of Kelso, Dunfermline, and Greenlaw, being at no great distance. The present rent is L. 84 Sterling.

The tenant upon the ground will show the Farm; and, for particulars apply to James Bell writer in Edinburgh, who will conclude a private bargain with any person previous to the day of sale.

JUDICIAL SALE—BY ADJOURNMENT.

Upset Price further reduced.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Court of Session upon Thursday the 29th day of January 1784, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon, within the Parliament-house,

The **LANDS and Barony of PITTENCRIEFF**, and others, situated in the parish of Dunfermline and shire of Fife (excepting 93 acres of the farm of Blackburn, already disposed of, with the lands of Lusk and Clune), with various Acres, Houses, Yards, Mills, and Feudal duties in and about the town and abbey of Dunfermline.

The proven free rent of these subjects is about 989 l. 8 s. 2 d.—Of which, for mills, houses, and yards, 177 l. and for feud-duties about 82 l.

The proven value of altogether is L. 19,934 9 7

Also the Conflabulary and Bailiwick in the Abbey of Dunfermline, presently under a large area and other buildings, valued at 150 0 0

Grounds for building and feuing on various new streets round the town of Dunfermline, already begun, valued at 1040 0 0

Wood upon the lands of Pittencrieff, valued five years ago at 831 10 4

Privilege of purchasing tiends of Back Acres, 5 14 7

The proven value and upset-price of these subjects is L. 21,951 14 6

But they are now to be set up at the reduced price of 18,500 0 0

The coal and iron-stone under 45 acres or thereabouts of these lands, called Mouthooly, belong to Mr Wellwood of Garroch, and those under 70 acres or thereabouts of the northmost part of the lands most distant from the house, have been disposed of, with the general coal-lies of Lusk and Clune, and Wester Walbridge.

There is no value put upon a substantial and convenient mansion-house of ten rooms, besides closets, nor upon a complete set of new elegant office-houses, pigeon-house, and fruit-wall, which have lately cost above 1200 l. nor on the reserved coal and iron-stone in about 230 acres of the lands, which lie round the house, and in feus about the town. The valued rent is nearly equal to three freehold qualifications, and the land-tax and other consequential burdens are remarkably low in proportion to the real rent, as the feuers pay good part of them.

The place is well known to be convenient and beautiful almost beyond description, with the finest near and distant prospects that can be met with. The trees are very thriving and beautiful.—The lands are mostly low rented, as they may, with little exception, be considered as borough acres. There is an advance of rent, by agreements for feus since the judicial rental was taken, of about 20 l. per annum; and there cannot be a doubt of its advancing considerably by a number of buildings on the various outlets, and new streets begun round the populous and increasing town of Dunfermline, more especially if the collieries were once set fairly to work, and there was a resident heritor, who could give regular feus immediately.

AS ALSO,

The following **Parcels of the Lands of HERMITAGE**, in the parish of South Leith, viz.

I. Robert Watt's late Feu, consisting of about 3 acres 26 falls, and on which there are several new houses built; gross rent, 23 l. 14 s. 9 d.; feu-duty to the Trinity Hospital valuing barley at 12 s. 6 d. per boll, 5 l. 1 s. 3 d.; free rent, 18 l. 13 s. 5 d.—

Proven value of this parcel, and at which it was set up formerly, L. 280 0 0

To be exposed now at the reduced price of 440 0 0

2. James Allison's late Feu; a Garden, with a large new House thereon, containing about 4 acres 1 rood 64 falls; gross rent 34 l. 10 s. 2 d.; Feu duty, converting the barley as above 7 l. 7 s. 3 d.; free rent, 27 l. 2 s. 10 d.—

The proven value, and at which it was set up formerly, 420 0 0

To be exposed now at the reduced price of 350 0 0

3. William Wright's Feus—A Nursery, containing five acres; gross rent 26 l. 5 s.; feu-duty, 5 l. 12 s. 1 d. free rent 20 l. 12 s. 11 d.—

Proven value at which it was set up formerly, 350 0 0

To be exposed now at the reduced price of 300 0 0

N. B. There is a very copious spring of water in the center of this lot. The title deeds, rentals, and plans of the estate, with the articles and conditions of sale, will be seen in the hands of Messrs John Callender deputy clerk of session, and William Anderson clerk to the signet.

Adam Paterson, overseer upon the estate of Dunfermline, will show the premises in Fifeshire; and Alexander Marr gardener, on the south side of Leith Links, those at Hermitage.

FARMS, IN THE COUNTY OF PEEBLES,

TO LET.

The following **Farms** upon the estate of Skirling, parish thereof, and county of Peebles, viz.

I. That Farm called **LOANHEAD**, some time possessed by Alexander White, consisting of the following particulars:

Croft land and arable field land, 195 3 27

Meadow ground inclosed, 3 0 7

In all, 198 3 36

II. The Farm called the **NEWMAINS of SKIRLING**, consisting of

Croft and arable field land, 153 2 5

Meadow ground, 11 0 14

In all, 164 2 19

These two farms are presently in grass, and may be entered to at Whitunday next. They will be set either separately or in one farm, which last they will answer extremely well.

III. The Farm called **KNOCKEND**, lying in the said parish of Skirling, presently possessed by James Wilson, consisting

Of croft land inclosed, 7 3 20

Croft and arable land not inclosed, 206 2 30

In all, 214 2 10

This last farm will be entered to at Whitunday next, as to the houses and grass, and to the arable land at the separation of the crop from the ground.

These farms are all fine dry ground, and the barony of Skirling is remarkable for producing grain of the best quality.

The Baron Officer at Skirling will show the grounds. Mr James Henderson at Kirkcaldy will inform as to every particular, and who inclines to take any of these farms may apply to Cornelius Elliot writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who has powers to let the same.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 30th day of January next,

The following HOUSES lying in Stevenlaw's

Clofe, on the south side of the High-Street of Edinburgh, viz.

I. A **HOUSE** entering from a paved court within the said clofe, consisting of four rooms, two closets, kitchen and cellar, as presently possessed by Mrs Wilkie.

II. A **HOUSE** immediately above Mrs Wilkie's, consisting of six rooms, two closets, kitchen, cellar, and garrit, as presently possessed by Mr Maiterson teacher.

III. A **HOUSE** entering from said court, consisting of one room, a closet, kitchen, and cellar, as presently possessed by Peter Macdonald.

IV. A **SMALL HOUSE** in said clofe, consisting of one apartment, as presently possessed by Agnes Wilson.

V. A **LARGE HOUSE** in said clofe, with the Back Ground adjoining thereto, as presently possessed by William Adam.

VI. A **HOUSE** above William Adam's, consisting of two rooms and a closet, with a cellar, as presently possessed by Peter Gow.

For particulars apply to William Anderson clerk to the signet.

TO be SOLD by voluntary roup, within the King's Arms tavern at Dumfries, on Thursday the 19th day of February, betwixt the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon,

All and whole the **Two Merk and Half Merk** Land of KILLILUNG, called MID-KILLILUNG, and the Three Merk Land of NETHER KILLILUNG, with the pertinents, comprehending Sandbed and tiends of the said lands, lying within the barony and parish of Holywood, and shire of Dumfries.

The yearly rent is 214 l. on leases which commenced, as to Mid-Killilung at Whitunday 1769, and are current to Whitunday 1783; and as to Nether Killilung, commenced at Whitunday 1770, and are current to Whitunday 1788; out of which rent the proprietor has to pay the land-tax, 11 s. 11 d. of feu, and 1 l. 16 s. 8 d. of stipend.

These lands are pleasantly situated on the river Nith, three miles above the town of Dumfries, where there are delightful situations for a gentleman's house. The tiends are valued.

ALSO, All and whole the Lands of **AUCHNRATH, NETHER-HOUSES, and WHITESTANES**, with the pertinents and tiends thereof, lying within the barony of Dalwinton, parish of Kirkmahoe, and shire of Dumfries. The yearly rent of these lands is 69 l.; out of which the proprietor pays the land-tax, 3 l. 9 s. 4 d. of stipend, and 9 s. of school salary.

The whole of the foregoing lands hold of the Crown, and the lands in Kirkmahoe parish entitle the proprietor to a vote for a member of Parliament within the county of Dumfries.

The lands of Killilung and Netherhouses are well inclosed, and subdivided, partly with belts of planting, and some parts with stone dykes; and the whole of the lands are plentifully supplied with excellent water. The soils are generally very good, and some are of the richest and best quality. The lands all lie convenient for lime for improvement, and near a market, and the lands in Kirkmahoe parish have a right on an extensive common, of which they will draw a large share on a division.

The lands will be sold either altogether or separately, as persons intending to purchase may desire.

The articles of roup and title-deeds may be seen in the hands of Hugh Corrie writer to the signet, Edinburgh; and a copy of the articles, with an inventory of the title-deeds, in the hands of Commissary Goldie at Dumfries; to either of whom, persons wanting further information, or wishing to make a private bargain, may apply.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 23d of January next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time,

The **LANDS of ASSERY and BRAULBINE**, Mill and Pertinents, which belonged to John and Robert Sinclair late of Assery, lying in the parishes of Keay and Halkirk, and shire of Caithness.

Lot I. The Yearly Rent of **BRAULBINE**, in money, victual, casualties, &c. is proven to be worth in Sterling L. 76 4 6 4-12ths from which is deducted, for tiends, which are Bishop's tiends, now belonging to the Crown, and not saleable, 13 4 10 10-12ths

Rent of the Lands of Braulbine, 60 19 7 6-12ths

These Lands hold feu of John Sinclair of Ulbster, Esq; for payment of a yearly feu-duty of 1 l. 13 s. 4 d. Sterling, which, with 10 s. 4 d. 9-12ths of schoolmaster's salary being deducted, leaves of free rent, 58 15 10 1-12th

And the Lords having valued these lands at twenty-one years purchase, the upset-price of Braulbine is 1234 l. 13 s. 9 d. 9-12ths.

Lot II. The proven rent of the lands of Assery and tiends is 43 l.

They hold feu of Mr Sinclair of Ulbster, for payment of a yearly feu-duty of 1 s. 8 d. Sterling, pay of ministers stipend, 1 l. 5 s. 6 d. 9-12ths, and of schoolmaster's salary 1 s. 7 d. 4-12ths; so that the free yearly rent is, 41 11 1 4-12ths

And, as the Lords have valued these lands at twenty-one years purchase, the upset-price is 872 14 4 3-12ths

The articles of roup, and title-deeds are to be seen in the hands of Mr Thomas Bruce deputy clerk of Session, or Charles Mackenzie writer in Edinburgh.

TO be Sold by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 2d day of March next, betwixt the hours of four and six in the afternoon,

The **Four Merk Land of CAMLARG, PENNYENZIES, and SLOANSTONE**, and **COALS and COLLIERIES**, within the foregoing lands, lying within the parish of Dalmellington, and shire of Ayr.

The proven yearly rent of the lands is, L. 90 7 0 0

The tiends are valued, and fall to be deducted, 6 5 3

The proven yearly rent of the Coal, 20 0 0

Free rent of the land and Coal, 104 4 9

The tiends are valued, by decret of valuation, at 6 5 3

Deduct the stipend payable to the minister of Dalmellington, 5 3 6

Remains of free tenid, 1 1 9

The tenants pay the schoolmaster's salary, over and above their rents.

Upset price of the lands at 23 years purchase of their free rent, being L. 84 4 9 1957 9 3

Value of the free tenid, at five years purchase, 5 8 9

Total value of the lands and tenid, 1963 18 0

The Coal is proven to be worth 5 years purchase of the rent, being L. 20 100 0 0

Total proven value of the whole subjects under sale, 2063 18 0

The lands hold of the Crown.

The whole of the above lands are inclosed with a stone dyke, except one side of Over Camlarghill.—The lands of Nether Camlarg are subdivided with hedges, which are in a thriving condition.—There is a natural wood upon the lands, of considerable extent, above 30 years old, and five or six acres of thriving planting.—The lands and coal are all out of tack at Whitunday next, except the lands of Sloanstone, the tack of which expires at Whitunday 1793.

The articles of sale may be seen at the office of the Mr Stevenson deputy clerk of Session; and further information will be got by applying to John Bogue, writer in Edinburgh, or Robert Aitken, writer in Ayr.